THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1861. NO. 29.

The People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

The Past.

BY "LEON."

Brightly still the stars are shining,
Still the moon its light doth shed;
But *the past*, its joys and beauties,
Where, oh, whither has it fled?
Hark! an echo mournful answers,
Whither has it fled?

Still the merry birds are singing,
Still the sparkling fountains play;
But an angel voice is silent,
Whither has it fled—away?
Hark! again the mournful echo!
Fled away.

Cease! oh, cease! ye dreary echoes!
Cease your mournful tales to tell;
Once again, to those bright hours
Of the past, Farewell! Farewell!
Hark! the echo answers still,
Farewell! Farewell!

Literary Department.

THE MIDNIGHT GUEST;

OR

THE REWARD OF HOSPITALITY.

The night was dark and tempestuous, and the wind howled mournfully amid the branches of the forest trees; murky clouds rolled upward in huge and threatening masses, obscuring the light of the pale moon, and hiding the star gleams that illumined her path; hoarse peals of thunder shook the vaulted heavens, and lurid flashes of lightning darted like meteors down the sides of the inky clouds. Slowly the rain drops began to fall, pattering heavily down on the dry leaves in the forest, and warning the belated traveller to seek hasty shelter. The deer quickly ran to their coverts; the fiercer animals also sought refuge in their dens and caves; while the Storm King, in his chariot, went swiftly by the wings of the shrieking gale.

A young gentleman mounted on a spirited horse, was pursuing his way along the forest road, in the gloom. He had thrown his bridle rein loose on the neck of the sagacious animal; and the gallant beast now free from all restraint, pricked up his ears, and went onward at a rapid rate.

"Onward, Firefly," exclaimed the horseman, as he drew his slouched hat on his brows. Firefly neighed shrilly, and increased his speed as though he understood his master's words.

"A light! a light!" exclaimed the youth, as he neared the outskirts of the forest; and in a few minutes more he drew up in front of a small inn. He sprang lightly to the ground, and rapped loudly on the door for admittance.

A voice from within inquired, "Who's there?"

"A traveller, who is lost in the storm," replied the youth.

The bolts were drawn back, and the door cautiously opened by a young lady of uncommon beauty.

"Heavens, what a night! Where is your father, Miss?"

"I have no father; I am an orphan, sir."

"Well, there is some person here who can put away my horse and feed him, is there not?"

"No, sir—I am all alone; but I am so glad you have come."

"Then I'll put my horse in the stable myself. Have you a lantern?"

"Yes, sir."

'The most beautiful girl I ever saw,' soliloquised the young man as he came out of the stable, after having made Firefly comfortable for the night. 'Glad because I've ceme! Wonder what she means by that? There's some mystery here I think. Perhaps I am in for an adventure.'

The young girl was sitting by the fireside as he entered; but during his absence she had placed food on the table and a bowl of sweet milk. The traveler smiled as he sat down before the viands, and began to eat. The storm began to rage fiercely without.

"You said you was glad I come," remarked the traveller as he drew back from the table. "Pray tell me why?"

"You are a gentleman, sir. I know i by your language and appearance," began the maiden, in a tremulous voice. "Do not interrupt me and I will tell you why I made that strange remark.

"My father was a rich merchant, and I was his only child—he died about two months ago, and before his death he appointed his brother my guardian. As soon as my father was laid in his grave, my uncle sold our old homestead and made me accompany him to this lonely place; and since I have been here I have been compelled to do all kinds of drudgery; and once uncle struck me a violent blow."

"The cowardly wretch," exclaimed the stranger.

"I did not resist in any manner, for he threatened to kill me. I did not mind his abuse as much as the insults I have received from a notorious ruffian and horse stealer called Blinky Ben, who lives far away among the mountains. My uncle brought him here, and he says I must marry him. I thought my only chance of escape from a fate so horrible would be to run away. I intended to start this very night in the storm, and wander, I cared not where. Last night I stole carefully down stairs when they thought I was asleep; and I listened to their conversation when they knew it not—that door that opens into the hall was only half closed, and I listened to their words, for they had both been drinking freely, and they spoke loud. My uncle offered Blinky Ben one thousand dollars to carry me off. He agreed to do so, and to-night he is coming after me. My uncle started out to meet him about half an hour before you arrived, and they would have been here ere this if the storm had not prevented them. Oh, sir, I am a poor friendless orphan," she exclaimed, clasping her hands, and kneeling before him, "can you, will you aid me? Do not let them take me away and murder me, will you?"

Ralph Manning was a brave youth and his resolution was soon taken—he would faced death in any form for the beautiful and helpless girl before him.

"Rise, young lady," he said kindly, "I have faced danger and death in Mexico, and I will protect thee from all harm though a score of ruffians stood in my path. Retire to your chamber, and fear not; I will sit by the fire and await their coming: 'tis better we should not be seen together."

"Oh, sir, I will stay with you," exclaimed the maiden. "I fear for your safety—let me remain!"

"Nay, you had better retire."

"Are you armed?" inquired the girl.

"Well armed," replied the youth. "'Tis nearly one o'clock. Good-night."

"Good-night, brave, young protector," said the girl, as she turned away. "Nettie Wilburn will go to her chamber and pray."

"For Ralph Manning," added the youth as the blushing girl withdrew.

"She's a perfect little fairy," exclaimed the gentleman, as he drew from his pocket two silver mounted pistols and examined them. "I'm afraid I shall lose my heart if I escape with my life. Ah, well! if I fall, I'll die in a good cause, that's one point for satisfaction."

He thrust the revolvers back into his pockets, and taking the candle in his hand he went into the hall to look about him.

"Aha, here's a door under the stairs, I'll open it. A cosy little nook for me to hide in."

With these words the traveler slipped in and closed the door behind him.

For a long time he waited patiently for the arrival of the two villains. Seated on a trunk listening, the minutes seemed like hours. At last he heard them enter the bar-room, and presently they came into the hall; they began to ascend the stairs.

"I guess she's asleep," said one.—"Hush, we'll make her get up and put on her riding dress; and when you have her safely mounted on one of the horses, you'll have no trouble."

The youth heard no more. His plans were changed. He hurried from the closet, passed through the bar-room, and went out of the inn. The storm had passed over and the stars were shining brightly above. The horses were tied to a tree that stood before the door, and Ralph saw that one of them bore a side saddle upon its back. He was not long in getting his own good steed from the stable. Springing lightly into the saddle, he rode a short distance from the inn and halted by the roadside.

Twenty minutes passed by, and then the door of the inn was opened. The two villains came forth with their victim. She uttered no cry; she offered no opposition, but suffered her uncle to lift her into the saddle.

A few whispered sentences were exchanged between Blinky Ben and himself, and then the villain seized the maiden's bridle rein and rode off. The inn door closed, and Ralph heard the sound of horse's footsteps approaching. The youth braced himself firmly in the saddle, drew forth one of his revolvers, and waited his time. Slowly they came up, and passed by without noticing the horseman by the roadside. Ralph put spurs to Firefly, and the spirited animal bounded forward.—Quickly he thrust the revolver in his pocket and grasped his riding whip firmly in his right hand. The villain heard the the noise behind him, and he turned quickly to see who was coming. Ralph Manners was upon him—the whip descended heavily, and so truly was the blow aimed, Blinky Ben fell from the back of his steed on the ground. The youth grasped the maiden's rein, and exclaiming:—"Keep a firm seat, Miss Wilburn!" started at a rapid pace along the muddy road.

Daylight was slowly breaking in the East when the young man and his companion halted before a small hostelrie in the village of De Soux. After seeing the maiden comfortably provided for, he went immediately to the house of the constable, and told his tale; in half an hour that officer, in company with Ralph and three stout backwoodsmen, were on their way to Thomas Wilburn's inn. When they arrived they found the landlord in his chamber ready equipped for fight.

He was arrested and put under care of the aids, while the constable and Ralph ransacked the writing desk of the villainous landlord. The will could not be found. They next searched the landlord, and like 'Andre,' he had the important document in his boot. The prisoner was taken to the village and tried. He was senteneed to serve a term of imprisonment for ten years. He is now there paying the penalty of his crime. Blinky Ben made a 'home run,' and has never been heard from since.

On examination it was found Mr. Wilburn had all the money belonging to his niece, deposited in a bank in Cincinnati.—The young lady's claim to the property was substantiated by the will, and everything was now at her own disposal.

* * * * * * * *

There is a small, neatly sanded parlor in the humble inn of the village; and seated side by side, on a lounge near one of the windows are Ralph Manners and Miss Wilburn.

"I know I cannot repay you for your kindnes and the danger you have gone through for my sake," the fair girl was saying, "but, sir, I shall always think of you and your name shall be remembered in an orphan's prayers."

"I have done no more than any other brave man would have done," replied the young man; and you can repay me, aye more than repay me, if you will."

"In what way, my generous, my brave protector? Half of my fortune shall be yours, if you ask it."

"I have wealth enough of my own," said Ralph, "but," he added, taking her hand into his own, "if you would become my bride, Nettie, I would ask no greater happiness than to be your protector through life. Will you?"

Nettie looked up in his face very earnestly and replied, "Yes."

They were visited by the village clergyman, and next day they were on their journey to Brooklyn. The family of Ralph Manners welcomed the stranger bride, and she never has regretted the day when she gave her heart, hand and fortune to the "Midnight Guest." She found "The Reward of Hospitality."

A Soldier's Emotion in Battle.

Our citizens soldiers, inexperienced in the battle-field, will find the most terrible moments just before the combat begins. A soldier, in his narration of personal adventures in the Mexican War, published in Howe's "Achievements of Americans," gives some interesting items on this head, in his description of the battle of Palo Alto, the opening battle of the war:

"When all was ready, both armies stood still for about twenty minutes, each waiting for the other to begin the work of death, and during this time I did not see a man of the enemy move; they stood like statues.

"We remained quiet, with two exceptions; General Taylor, followed by his staff, rode from left to right at a slow pace, with his leg thrown over like a woman, and as he passed each regiment he spoke words of encouragement. I know not what he said to the others, but when he came up to where we stood, he looked steadily at us—I suppose to see what effect the novel circumstances in which we were placed had upon us—and as he gazed he said: "*The bayonet, my hardy cocks! the bayonet is the thing.*" The other occasion was that of Lieut. Blake, of the Engineers, who volunteered to gallop along the enemy's line, in front of both armies, and count their guns; and so close did he go that he might have been shot a hundred times. One of the officers of the enemy, doubtless thinking he had some communication to make, rode out to meet him; Blake, however, paid no attention to him, but rode on, and then returned and reported to Taylor.

Thus stood those two belligerent armies face to face. What were the feelings of those thousands? How many thoughts and fears were crowded into those few moments? Look at our men! a clammy sweat is settled all over faces slightly pale, not from cowardly fear, but from an awful sense of peril, combined with a determination not to flinch from duty. These are the moments in which true soldiers resign themselves to their fate, and console themselves with the reflection that whatever may befall them they will act with *honor*; these are the moments when the absolute coward suffers more than death—when, if not certain that he would be shot in his tracks, he would turn and flee. Fighting is very hard work; the man who has passed through a two hours' fight, has lived through a great amount of mental and physical labor. At the end of a battle I always found that I had perspired so profusely as to wet through all my thick woolen clothing, and when I had got cool, I was sore as if I had been beaten all over with a club. When the battle commences the feelings undergo a change. Reader did you ever see your house on fire? if so it was then you rushed into great danger, it was then you went over places, climbed over walls, lifted heavy loads, which you never could have done in your cooler moments; you then have experienced some of the excitements of a soldier in battle. I always knew my danger—that at any moment I was liable to be killed, yet such was my excitement that I never fully realized it. All men are not alike; some are cool; some are perfectly wild or crazy; others are so prostrated with fear that they are completely unnerved—an awful sinking and relaxation of all their energies takes place, awful to behold; they tremble like an aspen, sink into ditches and covert places, cry like children, and are totally insensible to shame—dead to every emotion but the overwhelming fear of instant death. We had a few, and but a few, of such in our army.

As the two armies were facing each other, it was remarkable to see the coolness of our men; there they stood, chewing bits of biscuit, and talking about the Mexicans—some wondering if they would fight; others allowing that they would, and like demons, etc.—I kept my eye on the artillery of the enemy, and happened to be looking towards their right wing, when suddenly a white curl of smoke sprang up there from one of their guns, and then I saw the dust fly some distance in front, where the ball struck. Instantly another, and then another rich curl of smoke arose, succeeded by a booming sound, and the shot came crashing towards us. The enemy fired very rapidly, and their balls knocked the dust about us in all directions—some went over our heads, others struck the ground in front and bounded away.

Our batteries now went to work, and poured in upon them a perfect storm of iron; Lieut. Churchill and his men began with their 18 pounders, and when the first was fired, it made such a loud report that our men gave a spontaneous shout, which seemed to inspire us with renewed confidence. I could hear every word the Lieutenant said to his men. When the first shot was fired, he watched the ball, saying, "Too high, men; try another!"—"too low, men; try again—the third time is the charm!" The third shot was fired, and I saw with my own eyes the dreadful effect of that and the following shots. "That's it, my boys!" shouted Churchil!, jumping up about two feet; "you have them now! keep at that;" and so they did, and every shot tore complete lanes through the enemy's lines; but they stood it manfully.—The full chorus of battle now raged; twenty-three pieces of artillery belched forth their iron hail.

We were ordered to lie down in the grass to avoid the shot; this puzz'ed the enemy, and they could not bring their guns to bear upon us, making our loss very small. Many were the narrow escapes—one ball came within six inches of my left side. The force of the shot was tremendous; a horse's body was no obstacle at all; a man's leg was a mere pipe stem. I watched the shot as it struck the roots of the grass, and it was astonishing how the dust flew. In about an hour the grass caught on fire, and the clouds of smoke shut out the opposing armies from view. We had not as yet lost a man from our regiment. In the obscurity the enemy changed their line, and the 18 pounders, supported by our regiment, took a new position on a little rise of ground. As we moved on to the spot, a six pound shot took off the lower jaw of Capt. Page, and then took off a man's head on the right, as clean as with a knife. The blood of poor Page was the first blood I saw; he was knocked down in the grass, and as he endeavored to raise himself, he presented such a ghastly spectacle that a sickly, fainting sensation came over me, and the memory of that sight I shall carry with me to my dying day.

A little later, Major Ringgold was mortally wounded at his battery; I saw him just after it. The shot had torn away a portion of the flesh of his thighs; its force was tremendous, cutting off both his pistols at the looks, and also the withers of his horse—a splendid steed, which was killed to relieve him of his misery. The enemy tried hard, but without avail, to hit our 18 pounders. The battle continued until night put an end to the scene. We bivouacked where we were, and laid on our arms; we slept, however, but little, thinking we might be attacked in our sleep. The enemy had been very severely handled, owing to the superiority of our artillery. The gunners went into it more like butchers than military men; each stripped off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and tied his suspenders around his waist; they all wore red flannel shirts, and, therefore, were in uniform. To see them limbering and unlimbering, firing a few shots, then dashing through the smoke, and then to fire again with lightning like rapidity, partly hid from view by dense clouds of smoke and dust, with their dark shirts and naked arms, yelling at every shot they made, reminded me of a band of demons rather than men.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

The following important circular has been sent to Governor Morgan, and similar ones to the Governors of all the States on the seaboards and lakes at the North:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York.

Sir: The present insurrection had not even revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish that disloyal purpose by degrees and by indirection.

Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States with which every public interest, and every interest of mankind, require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship.

I am able to state for your satisfaction that the prospect of any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is nevertheless necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to arrest the evils of a foreign war to be superinduced upon those of civil commotion which we are endeavoring to cure. One of the most obvious of such precautions is, that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defence; for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided. The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of our sea and lake coasts. In previous wars loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to support and aid the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree eminently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection. In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuancy of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defences of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the considerarion of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means.

The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defence, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and would provide for its reimbursement.

Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of the defence of your State.

I have the honor to be, your obd't serv't,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

THE CHEROKEES—THEIR REGIMENT.

We have been favored, says the Fort Smith (Ark.) "Times," of the 29th ult., with the following letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Park Hill, C. N., August 24, 1861.

Major G. W. CLARK, A. Q. M., C. S. A:

Sir:—I herewith forward to your care dispatches for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about 4,000 Cherokees at Tahlequah, on the 21st instant, the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them. In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise. The dispatches to Gen. McCulloch relate to these subjects, and contain a tender from Col. Drew of his regiment, for service on our Northern border.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States we hope to render efficient service in the protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Very respectfully, your obd't humble serv't,
JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of Cherokee Nation.

P. S.—Since closing this letter, upon being advised of the movements of the army, I have forwarded the despatches to Gen. McCulloch per express, via Camp Walker, direct to headquarters.
J. R.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION.

This body convened in this place, last Wednesday and was temporarily organized by calling to the chair L. Blackmer, Esq., of this place; Dr. J. M. Strong of Mecklenburg, by request, acting as Secretary. The delegates were then enrolled.

Gaston, Guilford, Person, Cumberland, Davidson, Alamance, Cabarrus, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Lincoln counties were represented.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to report permanent officers, and business for the action of the Convention. They reported the following persons for office:

For President, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson.

Vice Presidents, Dr. E. N. Hutchison, Dr. A. J. Fox, L. Blackmer, Esq., Rev. J. C. Chambers, H. F. Ramsour, Rev. W. H. Hamner.

Secretaries—J. D. Campbell, Rev. L. A. Bickle, Rev. J. W. Lewis.

Treasurer—D. A. Davis, Esq.

The Rev. E. A. Bolles, of South Carolina, was presented to the Convention, presented his credentials as a delegate from the S. C. Bible Convention, and invited to sit as a member. He delivered a short and appropriate address.

[Lack of room necessarily excludes from these columns the detailed account of the future proceedings of the Convention, which, in the main, possesses but little interest. We subjoin the preamble and resolutions adopted, which comprise an important part of what was done.—Editor Watchman.]

WHEREAS, The separation of these Confederate States from the late American Union, and the establishment of a separate and independent government of their own, together with the causes, political and social, which in their sovereign view rendered such separation essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, renders the organization of a Confederate State Bible Society necessary.—Therefore be it

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the organization of a Bible Society of the Confederated States of America, for the printing and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in our own and foreign lands, is imperatively demanded, and should be secured at the earliest practicable moment.

2. *Resolved*, That we acquiesce in the call of the S. C. Bible Convention for the appointment of delegates to a General Convention in Augusta, Ga., on the 3d Wednesday in March, 1862.

3. *Resolved*, That twenty-five persons be appointed by the President, at his leisure, as delegates on the part of this Convention to attend and represent it in the General Convention provided for in the previous resolution.

4. *Resolved*, That this Convention earnestly recommend to the several societies in the State to preserve their organizations, and to leave no means untried to obtain Bibles and Testaments for distribution, especially for the supply of the soldiers in the armies now battling in the cause of our beloved country.

5. *Resolved*, That all counties in which no Bible Society organization now exists, be earnestly requested to provide such organization at as early a date as possible.

6. *Resolved*, That pastors and officers of all congregations in the State be requested to make stated collections for the benefit of the cause of Bible distribution.

7. *Resolved*, That we deem the organization of a State Bible Society, at present, unnecessary.

In addition to the foregoing, the Convention passed resolutions of thanks to the officers of Convention, to the Salisbury members of the Methodist denomination for the use of their church, to the citizens of Salisbury for their hospitality, and to the Railroads for their liberality in passing delegates for one fare. And closed with the following:

Resolved, That a State Bible Convention be held, to meet in the town in Greensboro' on the third Wednesday in July, 1862, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Rev. J. H. McNeil was appointed to open the Convention with a sermon; and Rev. Dr. Craven was appointed his alternate.

AFFAIRS AT THE NORTH.

From an interview with a gentleman who has just arrived from the North, we have learned some facts relative to the existing state of affairs there. In New York the wholesale merchants are literary doing nothing, except those who have goods to sell to the Government, for which they receive in return Secretary Chase's "promises to pay." The tailors and shoemakers are to some extent employed upon work for the army; but the mechanics generally are incensed in consequence of the action of the Administration in sending to Europe for many articles of supply. In Philadelphia there are thirty-one thousand women who can find no employment, and charity alone will keep them from starvation. There is not as much business done in that city in a month as there is in Richmond in one day. This can scarcely be called a cheering prospect at the outset of a long and dreary winter. The Germans and Irish in the cities, who are generally working people, enlist in the army for the sole purpose of getting something to eat; but the country people have ceased to feel any interest in the war, and it has passed into a proverb among them that no decent man joins the army. Events point to increasing discontent among the lower classes of the population, and it would not surprise us to hear, at any moment, of the breaking out of a fearful civil war on the soil of abolitionism.

Richmond Dispatch.

TEN GOOD RULES.

Choose the path of virtue, and imitate a high pattern.

Do all the good in thy power, and let every action be useful.

Cultivate thy mind carefully—it will be a store of pleasing reflection.

Be diligent in thy business, and strictly upright in thy dealings.

Investigate affairs closely, and engage in them cautiously.

Lay thy plans with prudence, and be prepared for emergencies.

In all difficulties be patient, and overcome them by perseverance.

Do that first which needs doing most.

Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.

In all things be economical without meanness, and combine utility with elegance.

FINE ENGINES.—There are now being finished at the foundry of Messrs. Talbott & Brother, Cary street, two splendid 75 horse power engines for the Confederate Government, for use in driving the machinery of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Armory. The latter is said to be very complete and in fine order. Nothing but rifled guns will be made there. Independent of the machinery placed in the works by the late United States Government, the Confederary has added a valuable lot.

Richmond Examiner.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861.

THE ELECTION.—We have not received the official returns of this county up to 3 o'clock Thursday. The election was a small one—not half the usual number of votes cast. McLean's majority we learn is 50.—The Rodman Ticket ahead.

The State Convention.

This body will convene on the 15th instant, and we believe we express the wish of a majority of the people of Western North Carolina, when we say that we hope the Convention will not be slow in repealing or modifying some laws which the Legislature, in its wisdom, has seen fit to enact.

In the first place, it is generally admitted that the Stay Law is unconstitutional, and much more objectionable than the previous one, which the Supreme Court pronounced unconstitutional. The Legislature has abolished some courts, and circumscribed the jurisdiction of others, which renders it almost impossible to collect a common debt in any reasonable time. The whole routine of business is injuriously affected by the passage of this abominable Stay Law, and the Convention should, if not altogether repeal the law, very materially modify it; and then, to make assurance doubly sure, abolish the Legislature, for fear of a repetition of similar obnoxious acts.

There are also other subjects which will occupy the attention of the Convention, which the welfare of the State may demand. And one of great importance, to which the Raleigh Register calls attention is the "anomaly in our State Constitution which countenances and, in fact, provides that in a certain contingency there may be a combination of executive and legislative powers—that the Speaker of the Senate shall be, at one and the same time, Governor of the State. This provision of the Constitution we apprehend to be in direct conflict with the principles of republican representative government, and should be substituted by a clause providing for the election of a Lieutenant Governor, without salary, until the contingency shall arise which will impose upon him the discharge of the duties of the Gubernatorial office. We believe that public opinion in the State demands this, or some equivalent remedy for the defect in the present Constitution."

The Convention, in the main, is comosed of the most able and patriotic men of the State, and as the Legislature was not disposed to favor the Convention, but rather reflected upon its acts in a not very courteous spirit, said body will no doubt act fearlessly and independently in legislating for the welfare of the State, regardless of the Legislature.

☞ Our friend, Mr. William Shore, has presented us with a fine specimen of homemade Molasses, from the Chinese Sugar Cane. Also a fine specimen of the Cane, with the seed, which seems to be somewhat different in appearance from that generally cultivated in this region.

☞ It will be seen from the President's Proclamation, that he has set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the Confederate States.

GENERAL MCCLENNAN'S FORCES.—The Philadelphia Ledger says McClennan's army is not as strong as it is reported to be, and that he has not such a supply of military armaments, provisions, and means of transportation as the press and public has been induced to believe, and asks the people of the North to cease their clamors against McClelland's prudent movements.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Lafayette (La.) Courier demands of Lincoln an exchange of prisoners upon the high ground of humanity and the usages of civilized warfare. The New York Times, the N. Y. World, the St. Louis Republican and the St. Louis Democrat, and the Boston Courier, all influential papers, very decidedly demand an exchange.

☞ Sixteen hundred Southern troops passed through Salisbury on the morning of the 4th inst., says the *Watchman*.

☞ Save the hog bristles. There may be a demand for them at fair prices.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 4.—At two o'clock to-day there were 23 Federal vessels in sight of Tybee. They were standing off Port Royal in line of battle. Active preparations are making in Savannah to repel an attack.

☞ No material change in the markets.

☞ The latest accounts from the North fail to confirm the rumor of an explosion in Lincoln's Cabinet and the consequent withdrawal of three of its members.

Speculators and Extortioners.

We have frequently been asked, why we do not denounce publicly those who take advantage of the necessities of the people, and charge extravagant prices for the necessaries of life. Our reply is, that if we had the least idea that what we might say would avail anything, we would pitch in with a right good will. But, alas! when we find that every body, in town and country, has an eye to the "main chance," we dispair.

There are, however, still some few conscientious dealers left, who are satisfied with a reasonable profit on their wares; they of course are not included in the following extracts which we clip from an exchange, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

HARPIES.

Under this head says the Richmond Dispatch, there are some people having a good time out of this war. There are spoilers, extortioners, sharpers, who are bleeding the soldiers and the community at every pore, and who are growing rich and fat upon their blood. Such prices as these greedy and rapacious monsters demand for articles of prime necessity are almost fabulous. Such profits as are required to satiate their ravenous maws would be deemed incredible by the hungriest landshark in any other age or country of Christendom. Talk of Yankees or of Chinese! Why, the most remorseless Yankee speculators between Richmond and the North pole, would die of shame and vexation, if they could see how operators in Dixie Land surpass their boldest feats of plunder. It is in vain that Governors of States issue proclamations; that the people yell out at every fresh turn of the screws; that the whole community stand aghast at the shameles greed of the cormorant crow. Where the carcass is, there the eagles will be gathered together. You might as well appeal to the moral sense of buzzards and vultures to abandon their prey on the battle-field, as expect the harpies of high prices to relax the grasp of their sharp claws, and let their poor victims escape. It is a beautiful sight to see some poor soldier, who has been blistered by the sun and wet by the dews of six month's campaigning, and has faced danger and death in the battles of his country, asking timidly at some counter the price of an article necessary to his comfort, and turning away with a heavy sigh as the man of pence names a price which a General of Division could not afford. A great world, this, a world, as Carlyle would say, much forsaken of God, and in pressing necessity to be damned.

It is only necessary to take up any one of our exchanges to see the tone of the press in regard to Speculators,

The Clarendon Banner says:

"We make the broad and unqualified assertion, that the man who carries within him a heart that could prompt the desire to "make money" from the necessities and distress of the people at this time and under existing circumstances, be that man the small retailer or the wholesale dealer worth his thousands—be who he may—his conduct is not only "mean and contemptible," but he is a traitor to the most vital interests of his country, and as a traitor, richly merits the denunciation and condemnation of every good citizen."

And the Southern Watchman on the same subject says:

"He who, by word or action, creates that influence which tends to clog the wheels of our rolling car of independence, which tends to increase the difficulties and trials through which our people are now passing, cannot be classed among the true friends of our great cause. This is no time to heap up treasure from the results of the necessities of the country, and every man, be his position in society what it may (even though he should happen to be associated with those who profess to be guided by the sentiments of love and charity) who thus engages himself, should have the mark placed upon him, in order that he may be indentified in future."

In this connection we do not wish to be misunderstood. We allude to no particular cases; but the fact is too well known that exhorbitant prices are charged for dry goods and groceries, purchased before the war began. Neither can we see a just reason why bacon, wheat, pork, &c., should be selling at advanced prices, when the country is full of bread and meat. The farmer, however, may be justified in some degree, by demanding a high price for his produce to enable him to procure the necessaries of life, which are high and still advancing in price, being mainly in the hands of speculators. The people will know how to discriminate between the patriotic merchant and the speculator.

☞ See notice of Gen. Beauregard's Report of the Battle of Manassas, &c., copied into this paper. The report is said to reflect somewhat upon high officials, and charges them with being responsible for the present aspect of the war.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of October 27, says:

"It seems that the official report of the battle of Manassas is not to be published, because it bears badly upon the hold back policy of the President. At all events, the President takes a long time to decide whether it shall or shall not go into printer's hands. *Apropos*, I will state that there is reason to believe that Mr. Benjamin, taking his cue, probably, from a higher source, has been rather curt in his official communications with Gen. Beauregard. I need not say that the Secretary received value in full for his civility."

We publish these things merely as news for the information of our readers.

Camp Correspondence.

We have received several letters from Camp this week, containing nothing of much interest. We make some extracts:

Dr. Shaffner, who had a temporary appointment in the 11th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, has been transferred to the 11th Regiment N. C. State Troops, now rendezvouing at Raleigh.

The health of the 11th Regiment is now as good as the average. Col. Kirkland has command of at least 800 at Centreville, and squads of 50 join him weekly. There are now at Blantyre Hospital no less than 300 convalescents who will be able for duty in two weeks, and the remainder of the regiment are rapidly improving

The Jaundice has been prevailing for some time in camp, and the Mumps has also made its appearance.

Extracts from a letter dated, Camp near Centreville, Oct 31:

All is quiet here. Our Regiment came in from picket day before yesterday, and saw nothing of the Yankees. I'm told we will have a showing in a few days, but I do not know anything reliable as to the approach of the enemy. The men are coming in from the different hospitals, and we hope to have the Regiment together soon.

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—Some twenty of the Hatteras prisoners were released on taking the oath not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and arrived at their respective homes

This was done in consequence of the release of a number of wounded and maimed Yankee prisoners at Richmond.

☞ But for the defeat of the Yankees at Leesburg, it is stated that there would have been a general engagement along the whole Potomac line during the last week.

☞ It is now said Fremont has been removed from the Western Military Department and that Gen. Hunter is his successor. It is based on the President's thorough conviction of Fremonts' incapacity as a General and the gross profligacy of the expenditures of public money under his administration.

COL. BAKER.—This man, who was killed in the battle at Leesburg, must have been one of the Republican "big guns."

Of him the Washington Star says:

"The announcement of the death of this gallant officer has caused the deepest sorrow in this city, where he was so well known and was held in such general esteem. At the White House the intelligence had additional poignance from the warm personal regard existing between the President and the deceased. President Lincoln, in fact, seems to have felt the loss as if of a brother, and walked the floor of his room through the night in the greatest grief.—Mrs. Lincoln is not receiving visitors this morning for the same cause.

It was the desire of the President and Mrs. Lincoln that the body of Col. Baker should be taken to the White House and placed in the East room, but the house being just now in the hands of the upholsterers, that course was not practicable and the body will be brought to the residence of Major J. W. Webb, in this city."

The Washington Republican, the home organ of Lincoln, in speaking of Baker's death, says:

"We trust in heaven that there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that if anything in earnest is to be done, that it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to demand something more."

The death of Col. Baker also caused great excitement in Philadelphia where his regiment was raised.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—Near $100,000 of clothing, &c. were registered at Richmond during three days to the 29th; including the following from North Carolina:

John Fleming, $1,700 to 13th N. C. troops.

J. H. Lindsey, $1,327 to the 12th Regiment.

Dr. McDaniel, $2,500 to the 4th and 11th Regiments.

R. B. Pascall and W. D. Tryson, $5,000 to 5th and 26th.

William Peel and others, $400 to the 2d Regiment.

M. D. Smith, $1,100 to the 11th Regiment.
May Warren, $600 to 4th Regiment.

During the next two days about $35,000 was received, including the following from North Carolina:

S. H. Hand, $1800 to 11th N. C. troops.
Samuel P. Hill, $500 in money to 6th.
M. C. Winston, $200 to 5th State troops.

James G. Burr has been chosen Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry R. Savage.

Baptist Convention.—The State Baptist Convention will meet in Raleigh on Wednesday the 13th of November.

Death of Gen. Sam Houston.—FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 2.—Mr. Dowle has just arrived, who reports the death of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas.

SOLICITOR.—Jas. E. Keer, Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Solicitor for this Judicial Circuit, in place of Wm. Lander, Esq., resigned. Judge Saunders made the appointment.

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States will re-assemble in Richmond, Va., on Monday, the 25th day of the present month.

The Virginia State Convention will assemble for the third time in Richmond, on Wednesday, the 13th of this month.

Not exceeding 80,000 men are in and around Washington,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Further Contributions

RECEIVED BY E. A. VOGLER.

Mrs. Elisha Shields, 4 Blankets, 3 pr wool socks. Mrs. Catharine Welfare, 1 scarf, 3 pr " " Thos. Reich, 2 blankets, Mrs. Phœbe Badget 2 pr socks; Mrs. E. A. DeSchweinitz, 2 pr gloves, 2 scarfs.

For Special Purposes.

Fr. Fries, 3 overcoats; —— Laslie, 1 pr drawers; Wm. Flynt, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 3 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 3 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 towel, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr socks, 1 comfort, 1 quilt, 1 overcoat, 2 pr pants, 2 pr flannel shirts, 2 pr flan. drawers, 2 pr cot. drawers, 2 cot. shirts, 4 pr socks, 2 pair gloves, 2 cot. shirts, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr gloves, 3 pr socks; Precilla Stack, 2 pr socks; Barnet Hedgcock, 1 coat, 2 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 pr socks, 2 blankets, 1 pr boots, 1 hat and 2 sheep skins; Davidson Roberson, 1 hat, 1 Vest.

CAMP NEAR CENTREVILLE,
11th Reg. N. C. Vol., Oct. 31, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me tarough your paper, to acknowledge, in behalf of the Company, the receipt of a nice lot of winter clothing, sent the Davidson Guards, by the patriotic ladies and gentlemen in and around Clemmonsville, Davidson County. They were thankfully received by us, from the hands of John Mickel, Esq., who volunteered to bring them from North Carolina to our camp. The contributors may be assured that they made many a brave heart proud to know that they have kind relatives and friends that are endeavoring to make them as comfortable as the times and circumstances admit.

The following is a list of articles and the names of contributors:

Miss Ellen Douthit, 1 scarf, 2 pr pants, 2 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 1 pr gloves, 2 pr socks; Mrs. Watkins, 1 pr boots, 1 pr socks, 2 shirts, two pr drawers, one pr pants, one pr gloves, Mrs. Rachel Holder, one pr pants, one pr socks, one pr drawers; Calvin A. Transue, two pr socks, two pr drawers, one towel one book; Jordan Rominger, one blanket, one quilt, two pr socks; Mrs Gimble, one pr pants, one pr socks; Mary Huffman, one pr pants, one shirt; Mrs. Julia E. Holder, two coverlets, two pr socks, one pr gloves; Mrs. Malinda Brower, one blanket, one pr drawers, one overcoat, one pr pants, one vest, one pr socks, one pr suspenders, one hdkf, one pr gloves; Mrs. Whit, one pr pants, one coat, one vest, one hdkf; Mrs Evans, one overcoat, one cravat, one pr drawers, two shirts, one pr socks; Willie E. Johnson, two pr socks, 1 pr gloves, one scarf, one pr shoes, one hat, one pr pants, one pr drawers, one woolen shirt, one overcoat; Mrs. Emaline Pack, one quilt; Mrs. Eliza McIver, one bedtick, one pillowtick, one coverlet, two shirts, two pr drawers, one pr socks, one pr pants, one pr gloves, one scarf, one towel; Mr & Mrs. Welfare, one bedtick, one pr shoes, one pillowcase, one blanket, one coat, one pr. pants, one pr drawers, three pr. socks, one scarf, one pr gloves, one hdkf, one woolen shirt; H. M. Eccles, one blanket, one overcoat, three pr socks, one scarf; Rev. S. H. Farrabee, one blanket, one bedtick, one coat, one pr pants, one pr flannel drawers, one veet, one towel, one pr suspenders, one hat; Mr & Mr Mickel, four pr flannel drawers, two pr pants, two blankets, one scarf, 2 pr gloves, one bedtick, two pillow cases; Wm. Sheets, one quilt; Wm. Hauser, two pr pants, one pr drawers, one shirt, two pr socks, one scarf, one pr gloves, one pillowcase; Mrs John Miller, four blankets, two pr socks; T. D. Cooper, one overcoat; Dr. A. C. Wharton, four pr pants, three pair gloves, two pr socks; Capt. S. S. Jones, one overcoat; James C. Eccles, one scarf, one pr sock; Jeremiah Eccles, one quilt, one pr socks, Mrs. Peter Mock, one coverlet; A. W. Cooper, one coverlet, four pr socks; Jadock Griffith, two overcoats, one blanket, six pr socks; Mrs Mary Gobble, two pr socks; Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, one quilt, two pr socks; Miss Eliza Davis, one blanket; Mrs Madison Davis, two quilts; Joseph Clouse, two blankets, two pr drawers, one shirt, one pr socks; C. W. Moss, one pr pants; Mrs. Mary E. Moss, one blanket, two towels; B. C. Douthit, two overcoats, two pr gloves; Mrs. P. G. Douthit, two pr socks; Henry Eccles, two blankets, two pr socks; Mrs. Ann Boner, one quilted blanket Miss Jane Wagoner one pr socks; Miss Martha Conrad, one coverlet, three pr socks; Mrs. Lewis S. Mullican, one pair socks; Lewis Haney, one overcoat, two pr. socks; Mrs. Carrie Cooper, one scarf, two bottles bitters, one box teas, two lung preservers.

ALPHA.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The Republican, of this city, publishes a special dispatch from Bolivar, reporting a fight at Springfield, on the 25th October, between Gen. Fremont's body guard and a party of Confederates. The Federals claim a victory, but admit that they had 6 or 8 killed and 15 or 20 wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the Southern side is not given.

The Charleston Courier gives an account of a battle near Leesburg, which followed the battle at that place on Friday. Its correspondent from Centreville on the 30th, says it was one of the most gallant fights which has occurred. He says that Col. Barksdale's regiment encountered 3,500 of the enemy, and drove them into their entrenchments with a loss of more than 40 killed and wounded, with two killed on our side.

A gentleman just arrived from Manassas, states that the Baltimore Sun of Saturday reports the resignation of Seward, Blair, Cameron, Scott and McClellan. Probably the difficulties grew out of an attempt to force McClellan to attack the Confederate forces.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States, hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield:

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy and the people of these Confederate States, to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. M. T. HUNTER,
Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THURSDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

The Raleigh State Journal says: "As we go to press, we learn the glad tidings that Hatteras has been recaptured. For the truth of this rumor we cannot vouch.

ATTACK ON PORT ROYAL.—Savannah dates of Nov. 5, 9 o'clock, P. M., states that eight Federal steamers attacked Port Royal that morning. Our batteries, and Com. Tatnall's steamers fired 150 shot.—One Federal steamer was badly damaged and towed off, and another is ashore and disabled. Com. Tatnall was still firing on her, and hoped to capure her. Five hundred men went from Savannah to the scene of action.

LATEST FROM THE COAST.—We have authentic dispatches, (says the Southern Guardian of the 6th inst.,) that the enemy engaged our batteries at Port Royal yesterday afternoon. The vessels of the enemy were beat off, one vessel evidently disabled. They retired. Gen. Drayton reports all right—"nobody hurt on our side."

GEN. SCOTT RESIGNED.—Gen. Scott has resigned, in consequence of bodily infirmities, his resignation has been accepted, allowing his pay as a retired officer.

McClellland has taken Gen. Scott's position; and Halleck has succedes McClelland in command.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE COAST.

DISASTERS TO LINCOLN'S FLEET.

A FEDERAL STEAMER DRIVEN ASHORE—LOSS OF HORSES, &c.—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS—REPORTED LOSS OF OTHER VESSELS, &c.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Reliable intelligence has been received here from Goldsboro' Headquarters which announces that the steamer Union (one of the Federal fleet) went ashore 15 miles from Fort Macon on Saturday night. She had passed to the South of Frying Pan shoals, when she was driven back by the gale. She was loaded with horses, gun carriages, powder, &c. There will be very little of value saved. Seventy-three prisoners fell into the hands of the Confederates.

A small Federal steamer was off Smithville on Saturday evening with a white flag flying, but she could not be seen or found on yesterday.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Seventy-three prisoners from the Federal steamer Union, arrived at Goldsboro' at noon to day, and were immediately sent forward to Raleigh under guard.

ABRAHAM'S FLEET.—One of the steam transports of the Lincoln fleet is aground on the Georgetown Bar, where she was driven by the recent storm. Her crew, consisting of 19 white men and two negroes, went up to Georgetown and surrendered themselves, under the impression that their vessel was going to pieces, which is not the case. The cargo consists of live cattle and potatoes. The steamer Nina went down on Saturday to lighten her and bring her into Georgetown, in which, it is thought, she will be successful.

Another steam vessel, belonging to the "Grande Armada," was lying in distress about half a mile from the beach, and about fifteen miles north of Georgetown Bar. Col Manigault, with two of his companies, went down to capture her. We have not learned the result, but feel confident that the colonel's mission was successful.—*Mercury.*

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.—Capt. Milligan arrived here this morning, from the coast of N. C., in charge of a cargo of coffee which went ashore a few days ago. The coffee has been purchased for the army.

Capt. M. reports the gale as terrific in the Sound, and along the coast. Rockets, blue-lights, guns, and other signals of distress, were displayed on Saturday night off Crow Island. It is reported that two men-of war, of the Federal fleet, are ashore.

THE ARMY OF THE KANAWHA.

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 4.—The Lynchburg Republican has been favored with a private letter, written by the wife of one of our officers, stating that our troops occupy Charleston, Kanawha county, to the number of 1800. The force is composed of Col. Jenkin's cavalry and Col. Philips's Georgia Legion. General Floyd was in supporting distance, and was expected in Charleston in a few days. The effect of this occupation is to cut off supplies from Rosecranz and Cox, thus causing them to surrender or retreat precipitately from the Kanawha Valley via Summerville.

Senators Chandler, Wade, Trumbull and Wilkinson are at Washington, representing to the Administration that popular clamor among their constituents demands that McClellan or some one else shall immediately whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac.

A pitched battle near Bull Run is possible.

A special dispatch in the Richmond Dispatch, dated Manassas, Nov. 4, says that information from Washington says that but 15 regiments of infantry, one light battery of six guns, and 1,000 negroes are on board the Lincoln fleet.

The federals have fallen back to their entrenchments.

Southern merchants at Alexandria are compelled to close their stores.

It is reported a great Flood prevails in the Kanawha River. The Salt Works are overflowed and Charlestown is submerged.

DIED,

Of typhoid fever, in Yadkin County, N. C., in the absence of her husband in the army, Mrs. MARGARET POINDEXTER, wife of Mr. T. C. M. Poindexter, and daughter of Thomas and Ailsy Wooten, aged 27 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Also, at his residence, in Waughtown, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., JOHN SIMON LIGHT, aged 81 years, 6 months, and 17 days. He leaves a wife, two children, seven grandchildren and a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss. But our loss is his eternal gain. He died in the full triumph of faith.

COM.

THE RECENT AFFAIR AT ROMNEY.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES—OVERWHELMING FEDERAL FORCE—DIFFICULTY OF BEING REINFORCED, &c., &c.

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 31.

The editor of the Lynchburg Republican has just received a letter from a member of Col. McDonald's cavalry fully confirming the defeat of the Confederates at Romney.

Our forces were attacked in two directions by an overwhelming force of Federals, and after a fight of two hours were forced to make a precipitate retreat leaving behind baggage of every description, commissary and quartermaster's stores, papers, and three pieces of cannon.

Our whole force was between five hundred and six hundred. 250 were cavalry and the balance militia.

The enemy had 5000 men, and their cavalry equalled our whole force. It was impossible for us to get reinforcements from any point, as our men everywhere were fighting ten times their number. It is impossible to arrive at our loss, but many are missing, and it is believed a considerable portion were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT.

The New York *Times* has the following:

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT ROMNEY.

NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 27.—Gen. Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained.

GEN. KELLY'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct 27.—Lieut. Gen. Scott received to-day the following dispatch, dated:

ROMNEY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 26th, P. M.

In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place, at 12 o'clock, last night, attacked the enemy at 8 o'clock this afternoon and drove in their outposts; and after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage and many prisoners. Our loss is, but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLY,
Commanding.

Late Northern News.

The Confiscation Bill to be Enforced.

The Government is rapidly preparing for enforcing the Confiscation law passed by the last Congress. Yesterday attachments were served against a lot of furniture belonging to a man named Shields, who is a captain in th rebel army, and who owns a number of houses and lots in Washington. This is to be a special case, and if the law is sustained, the Government will at once proceed to confiscate the property of every known rebel as fast as it may come within the jurisdiction of our arms.

The Estate of John A. Washington.

An application was made to Provost Judge Frieze, of Alexandria, yesterday, to have the Government take possession of the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, for the purpose of securing the claims of Union men. When John A. Washington left for the rebel army, he placed the care of the estate in the hands of one Turner. Turner however soon caught the Secession fever, and went down to Occoquan Creek to join the rebels there. Nearly all the slaves were either taken away or ran away. The army captured all the horses and cows, and only one able-bodied man, a slave named Gabriel Johnson, was left on the place, with a few superannuated contrabands.

Gabriel was however true to his trust, and worked the farm as best he could,—hiring help, selling grain, paying claims, and acting as general agent. There is now standing on the farm one hundred and fourteen acres of Corn, of which Gabriel has sold one hundred acres at ten dollars per acre, to be cut, measured, husked and carried off at the expense of the purchaser. Judge Freize complimented Gabriel for his faithfulness, and promised to see him taken care of.

The Government will undoubtedly take possession of such estates as this and of all property whatsoever belonging to men who have joined the rebel army, and audit and pay the claims of Union men against them. The house of the rebel, Col. Perry, at Alexandria, now occupied by Provost Marshal Griffith, and which is just as the family left it in all haste, including their servants, is but one of many similar mansions that have no claimants but the Government. It is a curious fact that in this house are three portraits of Mr. Buchanan.

THE FINAL BLOW TO LIBERTY.—Lincoln has arrested Judge Merrick, of the U. S. Circuit Court in Washington, for issuing a writ of habeas corpus requiring the Provost Marshal of that city to produce the body of a boy under 18 held as an enlisted soldier. When the fact of the arrest was made known to his associate Judges, they ordered a writ to be served on the Provost Marshal for contempt in not obeying the writ of habeas corpus. The venerable Judge Morsell, in some remarks on the case, declared he would do his duty and vindicate the character of the Court as long as he sat upon the bench. "I am an old man," he said "my life may be but a day—but while I have life I shall be true to the duty before me."

Here there were indications of applause by the large number of attorneys and people present, but the officers suppressed it. It was a noble sentiment, boldly avowed.—*Fay. Obs.*

Northern Financial Affairs.—BALTIMORE, Tuesday.—Railway shares are improving. In Bank stocks nothing is doing.

BOSTON, Tuesday.—The specie reserve in the Banks, after paying the Government 10 per cent. on the national loan, shows an increase of $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday.—The banks are responding to their quota of the National loan.

BOSTON, Tuesday.—The Courier, of Monday, says money is steady, and the market well supplied with six per cents. In some departments of trade business is good, but generally there is stagnation. The shoe trade in Massachusetts is buoyant for Government work, with an increase of wages for working men.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—Rio Coffee 14 a 16½ cts. Stock market 22,000 bags.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands 21¢.

The Richmond Despatch of Nov. 6, says: With the exception of a vague rumor of the enemy's crossing the Potomac in large numbers near Leesburg, we have nothing new from any division of the army in Virginia.—Matters continue quiet in every direction.

Notes of the War.

From the Columbus (Ky.) Confederate News.

FROM MISSOURI.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT FREDERICKTOWN—ADVANCE OF GENERAL THOMPSON'S ARMY—STRENGTH OF HIS FORCES, &c.

We are pleased to have it in our power to lay before our readers the true state of the case in regard to the recent engagement between the Federals and the Missourians under Jeff. Thompson. We have our information from an eye witness and a gentleman of undoubted veracity.

It seems that by some previous arrangement there was a simultaneous movement of two columns of the enemy—one from Capt. Girardeau, the other from Farmington, or some place on the Iron Mountain Railroad. These columns were both moving in the direction of Fredericktown.

Gen. Thompson advanced his army from Greenville on the road that led to the same place. By good fortune Thompson captured a messenger, bearing a dispatch from the commander of the Cape Girardeau force to the commander of the other column, by which he ascertained that it was proposed to unite these forces around Fredericktown, where it was supposed Thompson was then encamped. Being thus put upon his guard, the daring leader determined to cut off the enemy advancing from the Cape, and then turn his attention to the forces approaching from the opposite direction. He laid his plans accordingly. But alas!

"The best laid schemes of men or mice
Gang oft a'glee."

When the scouts reached the road by which the enemy must pass, it was discovered that they had gone on, and were at Fredericktown. Thompson then moved his army up to a small stream, the St. Francis, about three-fourths of a mile from the town, and putting his army, about 1,100 strong, in line of battle, boldly awaited the assault. This was not made, however, until the junction of the two wings of the enemy. When this took place, the entire force moved against the Spartan band standing ready to receive them. Our brave soldiers received the shock like a wall of adamant, and pouring in a terrible and rapid discharge, from cannon and musketry, caused the enemy to recoil in dismay. In a cornfield, around which Thompson had placed the right wing of his army, the dead men lay like a swarth before the reaper. At this point, Col. Lane, who was in command of the right wing, was killed, falling at the head of his regiment.

When the enemy retreated Gen. Thompson found himself restrained from pursuing by prudential considerations, but availed himself of the occasion to fall back, and take up a more eligible position a few hundred yards in his rear. To this point he was afterwards pursued by a large force of the enemy's cavalry, acting on the idea that he was retreating. So soon, however, as a sufficient number of the foe had turned the crest of an intervening hill, a party of as brave men as ever touched finger to the trigger speedily made them understand their mistake. At the discovery of this band of heroes, under the command of our neighbor and friend, Maj. Thomas Brown, they halted, and those in the rear not understanding the matter closed up and huddled themselves together until they were literally packed. Then our Missouri boys turned loose on them with their deadly rifles and shot guns. The effect was terrible. Every saddle was emptied; not a man escaped. Terror, dismay and fear seized those in the rear, and they fled back to the town. This ended the fight.

The army under Thompson did not exceed 1,100, while that of the foe exceeded 3,000.—This rendered an attack upon their encampment madness, and therefore a return to Greenville was ordered.

The Battle of Manassas Plains.

The well informed army correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Fairfax, gives an interesting sketch of General Beauregard's official report of the Battle of Manassas Plains.—He says:

It is so clear and intelligible in its descriptions and explanations of the movements, both of the enemy and our own forces, on that eventful day, that the reader will be able to comprehend the strategy and the tactics of the battle field, as well as they can possibly be presented through a verbal medium. In addition to this, the report will embody a narration of the events preceding the engagement, and will present a history of what may justly be called the campaign of Manassas, including an exposition of the motives which impelled the concentration of the two armies of the Potomac and the Shenandoah; of the accidents which intervened to prevent the junction in time to carry out Gen. Beauregard's brilliant and masterly plan of attack, and of the circumstances which finally compelled him to meet the enemy's assault on our left.

It will be seen, likewise, that the idea of the junction of the two armies emanated from Gen. Beauregard; that he advised the Government by telegraph of the enemy's intended advance, and earnestly asked for an order for General Johnston to come to his relief; that it was only on the 17th of July, the day before the battle of Bull Run, that the Government consented to give the order, and that it was to this delay that the failure to consumate a brilliant programme of attack was owing. It will likewise be seen that, even at that early day, General Beauregard had conceived and proposed a plan of offensive operations which, from the light shed upon events by the subsequent results would, if it had been adopted, have swept the enemy from Virginia, relieved Maryland from the thraldom imposed on her by the Lincolnites, and placed Washington in our power. When it became known to Beauregard that the enemy was about to advance on the lines, he proposed to the Government at Richmond a plan of operations substantially as follows: Immediately on the advance of the enemy, Gen. Johnston was to detach a portion of his force to operate with General Beauregard in a combined attack on the advancing assailant, at the same time leaving a sufficient force to guard the defensible passes of the Blue Ridge against Patterson. The enemy having been defeated and dispersed, Johnston was to march back against Patterson and overwhelm him; then detach a force and reinforce Garnett, enough to make that General superior to McClellan, and to drive him beyond the Ohio. This being accomplished, the whole command would rejoin Johnston, who would cross the Potomac into Maryland, rouse the people of that State, and advance to the seige of Washington, in the rear, while Beauregard with his army, would operate against the same city from this side of the river. The design was brilliant, and, as subsequent events have abundantly demonstrated, entirely practicable. It was consistent with the well understood rules of strategy, and would have given us the advantage of operating from a central point, with every facility for rapid concentration, against widely dispersed armies, with which timely concentration would be simply a physical impossibility. The programme, although daring in the extreme, involved at the same time the kind of daring which is equivalent to the wisest caution. It was founded on the idea of using the largest possible portion of our forces, at every important point, so that we might be everywhere superior to the enemy in number or in impetus, instead of permitting our armies to remain segrated and everywhere inferior to the enemy in front of them. For reasons which are not explained, but which appeared to the Government to more than counterbalance the advantages of this plan, it was not adopted. Nothing, therefore, remained but for Gen. Beauregard to fight the enemy as he came out from Alexandria, either at Fairfax, at Centreville, or behind the lines of Bull Run, as circumstances might dictate. As the positions of the armies, and the intentions of the enemy developed themselves, it became apparent that Centreville was the grand strategic point—the key to the situation. Gen. Beauregard had proposed that while the enemy attacked him, either in front, as at Blackburn's Ford on the 18th, or on the flank, as on the 21st, General Johnston should fall with his army on the Federal rear and reserves at Centreville—a movement which would have insured the destruction or the capture of the whole hostile force. The bad state of the roads rendered impracticable the consummation of the scheme. It then became necessary to modify the plan so that after the junction of the two forces the attack on Centreville should be made by columns of divisions along the converging roads crossing Bull Run, in case the enemy should make a demonstration on our left flank—a movement which Gen. Beauregard became assured, after the engagement of the 18th, would be attempted. It has, for a long time, been generally known that the failure to carry out this plan of battle in its details, and the necessity to which Gen. Beauregard was then subjected, of changing front on his left and finally of drawing from his centre and right in order to stem the enemy's progress and win the victory.—All these things will be elaborately stated in the report, and of course far more intelligible than I can describe them.

The Destination of the Federal Fleet.

The Norfolk Day Book, of the 1st inst., says:

We learn from some of the returned North Carolinians, who have been spending a couple weeks at the Rip Raps, where they have heard the matter discussed pretty freely as to the destination of the Federal fleet, which recently sailed, that it is to be divided, and one portion sent to Beaufort and Wilmington, one portion to Mobile, and another to Charleston, and if they meet with such success as they anticipate at these points, they will continue their oporations at other points on the Southern coast, and after it gets a little colder they intend to pay us a visit at Norfolk.

We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Currituck Beach, that 37 of the fleet were observed to pass that place Wednesday. So we may look out to hear from them very speedily, if they should attack Beaufort or Wilmington, as they have got in the neighborhood of those places by this time

Baltimore papers of the 30th October, furnish the following important news concerning the movements and objects of the Federal fleet:

THE OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION—THE WAR TO BE CARRIED INTO THE COTTON STATES.

A special order for the fleet, dated on board the steamer Atlantic, October 25th, says the expedition is under command of Commander Dupont; that it is intended to make a descent upon the enemy's coast, and probably under circumstances which demand the utmost vigilance, coolness and intrepidity of every man in the expedition.

The surf boats and other means of disembarkation are believed to be capable of landing at once from three to four thousand men Some of the surf boats carry one hundred men.

The expedition consists of three brigades, commanded by Generals Wright, Stevens, and Viele, each well furnished with artillery.

Full orders are given as to the mode of landing, and if those first landing have to conquer the ground and succeed, they are directed not to go beyond supporting distance from shore.

Simon Cameron, in a letter to the commander of the expedition, gives him authority to employ negroes, but assures all loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation for the loss of service of persons so employed.

The New York Herald, of the 20th, says the objects expected to be realized by the expedition are reported to be—

First—To carry the war into the cotton States, which are chiefly responsible for the rebellion, and produce the disorganization and dispersion of the immense Confederate army in Virginia.

Secondly—To secure winter quarters for the Federal troops, and a harbor of refuge for the naval and mercantile marine of the North.

Thirdly—To open one or more of the Southern ports to the commerce of the world, and thus satisfy all demands, and obviate all difficulties about a supply of cotton, and the efficiency of the blockade.

Fourthly—To form nuclei in the Confederate States, near which the long suppressed loyalty and good sense of the people may find safe and appropriate expression, and encourage and stimulate this reactionary feeling, of which we have seen such remarkable and encouraging manifestations in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—The fleet sails to-morrow. One hundred thousand rations have been distributed to the fleet, and sealed orders have been given.

Several transports, with men and horses on board, have suffered severely during the gale which has prevailed during the past few days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Tribune says its correspondent on board the Naval Expedition writes from Hampton Roads, that the private secretary of Commodore Dupont has absconded, carrying off with him the maps, charts, and even the sealed orders of the expedition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—There is considerable pressure upon Gen. McClellan, urging him to a battle near Bull Run as speedily as possible.

It is rumored that efforts are being made to supplant McClellan.

Much speculation is indulged in relative to the effect of Fremont's removal. Many believe that he will be declared Military Dictator.

The body of Col. Baker, who was killed in the battle near Leesburg, has been embalmed, and will be exhibited in state in Philadelphia previous to its removal to California.

The Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville.

The *Observer* has the following interesting account of the Arsenal and Armory of the Confederate States located at Fayetteville, North Carolina:

A few evenings ago we enjoyed a stroll thro' the grounds and some of the buildings of the Arsenal and Armory on Haymount. It was always pleasant to walk there, for the grounds are tastefully laid off, the numerous buildings are admirably designed, located and built, and the position itself commands a fine view of some miles. But the attractions of a visit are wonderfully enhanced now by the activity which has suddenly di-played itself throughout the establishment. There is a never ending train of wagons with brick and other material; and sewing machines, planing, morticing, dovetailing, turning, and machines of that ilk *ad infinitum*, buzz and whir and spit off their white flakes, while elsewhere forges glow and trip-hammers let fall their ponderous masses.

The machinery in the original work-shops is driven by a 30 horse engine, and is employed, besides other things, in the manufacture of tubes and hammers for the old flint and steel muskets, pistols and rifles. A very fair weapon is thus made of the old muskets, while a most efficient arm for cavalry is made of Hall's breech loading rifle, (the original pattern with flint and steel,) by cutting off nine inches of the barrel and substituting percussion locks for the others. 300 of the ordinary horse pistols, found throughout the country, have been collected together and are now undergoing the repairs and alterations necessary for their efficiency, 1000 old muskets have been recently sent off much better than new, and large numbers are piled up ready for alteration.

The greater part of the rifle machinery brought from Harper's Ferry is placed in a large two story building, 150 feet in length, which was designed for storing timber, and, fortunately, completed not long since. Just beside this, there has gone up with surprising rapidity an engine house, 53 by 54 feet, which is ready for the roof as soon as two smoke stacks, each 75 feet high, are completed. In this latter house are to be placed two steam engines of 75 horse power each, now nearly ready in Richmond, the motive power for all the machinery for the manufacture of rifles.—At right angles with the main building spoken of above, the foundations of another 130 or or 140 feet in length have risen some 4 feet above the ground, and the work is pushed with the greatest energy. When completed, this will contain forges and trip hamers, and at the South end, some half dozen enormous grind stones are to be revolved with terrible rapidity, upon which the rifle barrels are polished. Two wings, 50 feet each, are to be added to this building. Some idea of the extent of the buildings in progress can be obtained from the fact that 1,700,000 brick will be employed in their construction. Besides this, large additional quantities will soon be needed for other buildings not yet commenced. The plan has just been submitted and the ground staked off for a building at the rear of the main Arsenal building, to contain eight offices for the heads of departments, for which 100,000 more brick will be required.

As soon as the engines arrive—less than 3 weeks hence, we are informed—the manufacture of rifles on a large scale will be commenced.

At present there are two hundred and twenty persons, machinists, laborers, &c., employed within the grounds.

The drawings of the buildings are by Mr. William Bell; the architect who has supervised the erection of all the buildings, from the the foundation of the Arsenal, and to whom we are indebted for polite attention and information on all points. Mr. P. Burkhead fills the important position of Master Armorer.

As our readers know, the whole establishment is under the command of Capt. J. C. Booth, C. S. A., who is admitted on all hands to be "the right man in the right place."

The variety and extent of the manufactures, it is expected, will be greatly increased from time to time, as our North Carolina coal and iron come into use.

FEDERAL OUTRAGES IN BALTIMORE.

A gentleman just arrived from the Maryland shore reports the almost daily occurrence of domiciliary visits and other outrages by the Lincolnites in Baltimore. Our informant had been compelled to leave the city; and, while awaiting an opportunity to cross the river into Virginia, received a letter detailing an account of a visit by the "military police" to his family, and the gross insults offered them by these minions of "the strong Government." We are permitted to extract the following portion of the letter as an example of the favorite outrage—that of searching houses and terrifying helpless women—of the Federalists and Unionists in Baltimore.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, as the servant girl was washing the front steps, a man with a book and pencil in his hand stepped up and asked her if Mr. —— was at home. She replied that he was not, when he said that he was an officer and wished to look at the back yard. She replied that she would see Mrs. —— who was sick in bed and started to go up stairs for that purpose, when he followed her up and entered her room in company with another officer, three of whom had, in the mean time, entered by the back gate. The lady demanded by what right they entered her sick chamber unannounced, and stated that she had but just been confined, which fact they knew before. She added that they were not smart enough; that her husband had been home for a month or more, but that now he was out of their reach. Not believing this, they proceeded to search the house, even turning up the mattress upon which she lay with her new born infant, looking into all the drawers, cupboards, and, in fact, making a most rigid search. In the cellar they found a well, and thinking they might catch the object of their search in that, they brought a rope and sent one of their number down. Not finding their man, they next proceeded to search for arms, and ransacked every place, even to the privy.

One of the scoundrels was very abusive to the lady, addressing insulting remarks to her. As he went down stairs, he heroically declared "that he was not afraid of her—that she was only a sick woman."

The Engagement near Savannah.—SAVANNAH, Nov. 2.—The engagement near Savannah was caused by an attempt of the Federal fleet to burn a schooner which was aground at Warsaw beach. The attempt failed, and the Federal frigate disappeared yesterday.

A duel occurred in New Orleans, on Wednesday, between two white women, in which one of the combatants was severely injured.—They fought with bowie-knives.

A TREACHEROUS FOE.

The Woodville (Miss.) Republican has a correspondent with Gen. McCulloch's army, who was in the battle of Oak Hills, and from whose last letter we extract the following:

I desire to mention in this postscript one fact connected with the operations of the enemy that ought to stamp them, not only with infamy, but cowardice, and cover the names of Gen. Lyon, Gen. Seigle, Col. Totten, and Capt. Sturges, of the U. S Dragoons, with everlasting infamy. Throughout all the battle they displayed no colors over any position they held; in no line of battle formed, in no line of march, did the perfidious wretches ever unfurl their much beloved Stars and Stripes, while in every regiment and on every part of the battlefield waved the Confederate flag. Not once did the cowards fling to the breeze a banner that would indicate their nationality, but, on the contrary, deceived us by hoisting, on one or two occasions, when we pressed them close, a Confederate flag they had found in Churchill's deserted camp. They also, on every occasion as we approached them, cried, "don't fire, we are friends!" This they did as our regiment first advanced, and then, as soon as our men threw up their pieces, perfidiously fired into us. They also had got hold of our badge—a red one on the left shoulder; they also passed our men several times to gain a new position, crying, "hurrah for Jeff. Davis." This was remarked all over the field, and if they had not done it, but few would have escaped being prisoners. This is opposed to all rules of civilized warfare, and worthy only of the blackness of Abolition hearts; and Gen. Lyon richly deserved the death he met, and his men the unburried fate that leaves them rotting on many hills.

THE MILITIA OF NEW HANOVER AND BRUSWICK COUNTIES.

We are requested by Gen. Anderson, commander of Coast Defences, to state that he has called on the civil authorities of the above counties for the assembling of the militia of Brunswick county at Smithville; and of New Hanover at Wilmington, without delay. Every man is requested to bring such arms and ammunition as they can procure, and come quick.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Speculating on the contingency of an attack upon Wilmington by the Yankees, the Journal makes some sensible remarks on the policy to be pursued in relation to the Railroad. It says the effect of destroying the Railroad would be to isolate all that section of the State, and cut it off from succor, while the Yankees would have an outlet by the sea. It therefore advises that as little of the rolling stock as possible should be kept at Wilmington, and that arrangements be made to take up such portions of the track as may be deemed necessary to arrest the progress of the Yankees, and deposit the rails in some convenient place in the interior, so that they may be relaid, and thus keep the Road under the control of its managers.

Raleigh Register.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

We have received intelligence from a most reliable gentleman of Tennessee, who knows the fact, that Joseph G. Taylor, who killed Lieut. Davidson in this city several months since, and was discharged by an Examining Court, on the ground that three terms of the Court had passed and the Commonwealth was not prepared for trial, was hung on the evening of the 19th ult. by the friends and neighbors of Lieut. Davidson. It seems that Taylor returned to his home near Fayetteville, in Lincoln county, Tennessee, after his discharge from jail here, and the people of the neighborhood, of which Lieut. D. was also a resident, determined to take the law in their own hands and execute summary vengeance, and at four o'clock, on the 19th, the unfortunate man was launched into eternity, the brother of Lt. Davidson adjusting the rope around his neck with his own hands.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

SENATOR WILSON RESIGNED—A SHORT CAMPAIGN.—Senator Wilson has already grown tired of military honors.—The Northern papers say he has resigned the Colonelcy of his "crack regiment" after a campaign of about two weeks. The Northern papers criticise the act very severely, and compare it to the conduct of the condnct of the famous Pennsylvania Regiment who fled from Bull Run, on the plea of the expiration of their enlistment, in the very sound of the enemy's cannon. The Boston Courier, a strong Republican paper, says Wilson is a Falstaffian warrior, and that his campaign has "turned out, as usual, in words—words."

CHEAP.—The high price of forage is affecting the price of horses at Richmond. The Whig describes a sale last week where two or three auctioneers were engaged for an hour or two simultaneously knocking down horses which the owners could not afford to feed.—An ordinary wagon horse was started at $5, and came near being "knocked off" at $8, but the bidding became more spirited, and advanced by halves, until $30 was attained, and then the sale was effected. Prices are at least 500 per cent. better there than in the Federal capital, where, at last accounts, superfluous steeds were selling at one hundred and fifty cents—the blockade of the Potomac having effectually cut off the supply of Yankee hay.—*Fay Obs.*

Corned Beef.

A lady asks how to cure beef for plantation use, as the "cattle upon a thousand hills are about to be sacrificed on the altars of secession." An unexceptionable recipe for corned beef is the following, which we have always used.

To every 25 pounds of beef, put one ounce of saltpetre, one pound of brown sugar, and one quart of salt. Molasses will do as well as sugar. Rub the Beef well with the mixture, and place it in a barrel, so that the liquor exuding from the beef will cover it. Turn it every day and you will have fine corned beef.—No water should be used. To preserve it for a long time, after a week, pour off the liquor, boil it a short time, until the scum arises, remove that and when cold, pour it again upon the beef. Beef so prepared will keep for many months, and be equal to the best Boston Mess."

South Carolinian.

St. John's College, located at Annapolis, Md., a venerable institution of learning, has been suspended.

North Carolina has expended for war purposes the sum of $2,044,522 96.

More than a million of dollars will be secured to the South in Arkansas by the enforcement of the Sequestration Act.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, as Treasurer of the Central Committee, has still on hand a number of County Bonds which the Committee desire to dispose of. These bonds are for the amount of One Hundred Dollars each, bearing six per cent. interest, and the Interest Coupons receivable for Taxes.

Persons having money lying idle can here make a good investment, and at the same time render the county service as the funds are needed in equipping the 4th and 5th Forsyth Companies.

E. A. VOGLER, Treasurer.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1861.

WANTED.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOOD COUNTRY JEANS OR LINSEY, to clothe men who have sacrificed home and its comforts for a camp life. The highest market price will be paid in cash for all such goods by bringing them to E. A. Vogler's Store in the next few weeks. The color is immaterial.

Country merchants are respectfully requested to retain and get as much of the above named goods as possible. [Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH-SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

SMALL CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School.

THE subscriber continues to give instruction to a limited number of scholars in Languages, Mathematics and English Composition. One lesson daily during five days of the week. He intends to commence a new session, (five months,) on Monday 25th of November next, when a few more scholars might be received. Applications, if any, requested to be made befors that date.

Terms in future, $4 per Month.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861. 38-3t-pd

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.)

There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

☞ A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.

J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.

Lewisville, Oct. 11, 1861. 25-td.

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 25-3t

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS N. CAROLINA TROOPS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 20.

ALL COMPANIES HEREAFTER ACCEPTED by the Governor, will remain at home without pay, until called on for active service, when a reasonable time will be allowed them for reaching the appointed place of rendezvous. This order is necessary on account of the limited quantity of Clothing and Camp Equipage now on hand; and to enable the Governor to have these supplies ready for the use of the Troops at the time they begin their field service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

oc 25—4t

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send the bill to this Office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

JUST PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts in North Carolina, and South Carolina, and South Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina, &c., &c., &c., &, &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information, Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H, M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C.

22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C.

22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael, vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk,

Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C

OIL CAKE!

ANY quantity of OIL CAKE can now be had at my mill.

It will be delivered, any once a week, to regular customers within corporate limits of Salem or Winston.

A liberal discount to those purchasing in quantities of 1000 and upwards. E. BELO.

Salem, Oct., 18, 1861. 26-5t

GOOD LARD WANTED,

for which a fair price will be paid,

E. A. VOGLER.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Poetry.

I DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans at twenty five per cent,
For that I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food or rent;
And in that Book, which all should heed,
Which says we after shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray,
On bended knees, about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour;
I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray
"Let blessings on the widow be!"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertake you come to me."
I hate the prayer so loud and long,
That's uttered for the "orphan's weal,"
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with his lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear him pray,
With face as long as any rail,
Who never means his debts to pay,
Because he can't be put in jail;
For caution asks the written bond,
But friendship trusts the word alone;
And he's a knave, wher'er he's found,
Who never comes the debt to own.

I do not like to hear her pray
With jewell'd ears and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise,
With folded hands and air demure,
They lift to heaven their "angel" eyes
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from heaven.
I do not like long prayers to hear,
And, studied, from the lips depart;
Our Father lends a ready ear—
Let words be few—He hears the heart!

Humorous.

SMUGGLING WHISKEY IN THE CAMP.

"Personne," the intelligent and spicy correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Fairfax, Oct. 11, communicates the following, which is a pretty fair specimen of the expedients which are resorted to for obtaining that favorite contraband of an army, whiskey:

Speaking of Bourbon, it is positively distressing to one with a sympathizing nature, to see the straits to which the soldiers are occasionally reduced by the want of their accustomed stimuli. Liquor of any kind is a rarity, and the more difficult it is to obtain, the greater is its abuse. Speculators among the soldiers are selling rifled stuff, which is a cross between sheet lightning and North Carolina turpentine, at three dollars a quart, while the Provost Marshal has confiscated a lot, which, at auction, would not bring fifteen cents a gallon. Now and then some sharp captain, while foraging, will secure enough to last himself and comrades one drink round, but this is the exception and not the rule. The article is tabooed wherever found. Even private packages are not exempt from examination, and the presence of half a dozen straws from the crevice of a box is evidence on which an official wedge or axe is brought into requisition to discover the liquid iniquity. Smuggling is, therefore, again coming into vogue. Several days ago a terrible rumpus was created in one of the camps by the development of some twenty or thirty men so intoxicated as to be unable to engage in the evening drill. An examination was at once set on foot to ascertain where the liquor had been obtained, but without success. The next day another party were also drunk, and for nearly a week the occurrence was repeated, in spite of the utmost vigilance. Finally, one of the delinquents, a royally happy Irishman, was brought to headquarters, where the perplexed officers were holding a consultation over the strange proceedings.

"The top o' the mornin' to yez, gintlemen."

"Silence!" thundered the Colonel—"You're drunk, sir."

"Dhrunk, is it, sure; begorra, its only delighted that I am to receive a letter from me swateheart."

"Tell me where you got your liquor, instantly, sir."

"Whiskey, d'ye mane, Kern'l—I hav'nt had a smill of the craythur for the last six wakes."

At this juncture one of the officers called attention to a little stream that was trickling down the Paddy's ear.

"What's that?" demanded the Colonel.

Mike slipped his hand up to the delinquent auricular, and drawing his finger across his mouth to taste the drop he now felt, an expression of comic guiltiness took possession of his face, as if he had discovered something going wrong, and he replied—

"By the powers, Kern'l, but it's a warrum day. I belave I'm prespiring."

"Take off your cap, sir."

"That I will, sur, to any gintleman like yer honor."

Mike's head was as wet as a soaked dish rag; and it was now observed that his cap, usually so pliable, was stiff and unruly with some suspicious contents.

"Hand it to me, sir."

"Indade, Kern'l, but it's nothing but me handkerchief."

He had to pass it over, however, and much to the mortification of Pat, the officers drew forth an object which at first puzzled the credulity of every person present, and which would be an equal puzzle to your best guess. It was about eighteen inches of the entrails of an ox, dried and prepared for this novel use, filled with a pint or two of "torch light procession," and tied at both ends. Unfortunately for Mike, one of these had become loose, and his extraordinary "perspiration," led to the long sought discovery. The "milk in the cocoa nut" of the regiment being thus accounted for, the delinquent was dismissed for extra duty, and to give the Colonel and his brother inquisiters an opportunity to let out the broad "guffaws" which had been accumulating during the strange examination. Others of these intestinal arrangements were subsequently found, and I need not add that no further trouble has been experienced there from surreptitious drinks.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stich, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland' Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

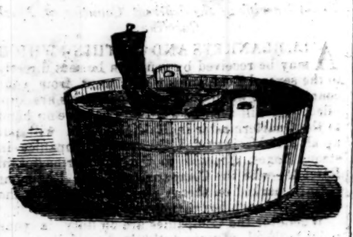
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye,
For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do do	45 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

SPIRITS TURPENTINE
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast Powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker,	I. T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson,	Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon,	T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble, 3	A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis,	C. A. Transu,
A. F. Falkison,	Jno. Worsham,
Miss Jinney E Jong,	H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING, DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leav

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jne 22,1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE

OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Poltics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Bnks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OF FICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

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R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

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ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M. T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	98 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

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